

2 informal

7# 35

345.00-201/A

07/813161



54

FILTER APPARATUS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention concerns liquid filtration apparatus of the type including an open tank adapted to receive a liquid to be filtered, with a media belt extending over a "vacuum box" having a perforate cover located in a section of the bottom of the tank. Liquid is drawn through the media in order to be filtered and into the vacuum box for recirculation to the system using the liquid. The media belt is periodically indexed to bring a fresh section of the media belt over the vacuum box and to carry accumulated solids out of the tank.

Various arrangements have heretofore been employed in such filters. A chain conveyor is often employed, having chain loops running along either edge of the belt, advance of the chain loops causing advance of the media belt by a frictional engagement of segments of the chain loops lying atop the media belt edges on the tank bottom. These chain loop segments also seal the edges of the media belt by their weight. Chain flights extending across the belt are used to increase frictional engagement, and to enable large masses of accumulated solids atop the media belt to be more easily be advanced out of the tank.

The media belt has sometimes consisted of a disposable material such as paper or woven material which is fed off a roll at one end of the tank into the space between the conveyor chain and passed into a collection receptacle. U.S. patent 3,087,620 describes such a filter.

It is sometimes desirable to use a recirculated permanent media belt, each segment of which must be cleansed prior to being repositioned over the vacuum box.

Heretofore, where a chain conveyor is used, such

Checked
RSP
12/28/92

permanent media belts have been recirculated through the same path as the chain conveyor. A problem with this approach is that the media belt typically must be narrower than the drive sprocket spacing, and must be attached to the chain since a friction drive is precluded. Also, a second more closely spaced pair of chain loops must be used to insure proper sealing of the chain since the belt must be narrower than the conveyor to avoid having to pass over the drive sprockets. This complexity increases the cost of the media belt and greatly increases the time required to change a media belt when replacement becomes necessary.

Such a filter is described in U.S. patent 4,514,301 issued on April 30, 1985 for a "Continuous Media Filter," in which the conveyor chain loops and belt are circulated beneath the tank.

In disposable media filters, the chain conveyor loops typically return by being passed back over the top of the tank. See U.S. patents 4,396,505 and 3,221,885 for examples of these disposable media filter apparatus designs.

Another disadvantage of connected media belt and chain conveyors is that cleaning of each is made more difficult as scraping the chain conveyor flights and belt surface is made difficult with these elements always remaining positioned against each other.

Another arrangement heretofore employed has utilized a permanent belt returning over the top of the tank. This arrangement results in the open top of the tank being covered, making observation of conditions and access to the tank interior difficult.

In such permanent media belt filters heretofore employed, it has been difficult to employ a disposable media belt in combination with a permanent media belt, as the disposable belt must be inserted between the chain conveyor and the permanent media, which is not easily

accomplished in the prior designs.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention comprises a permanent media belt filter of the type described in which no connections between the chain conveyor and media belt are necessary, and in which a disposable media may readily be fed through the tank between the chain conveyor loops and permanent media belt.

The chain conveyor flights and the permanent media belt are easily scraped and cleaned after passing out of the tank.

These advantages are achieved by an arrangement in which a chain conveyor friction drive of the permanent belt is provided, the permanent media advanced along the bottom of the tank and across the vacuum box perforate layer as in the prior art. However, in contradistinction to the prior art, the chain conveyor loops and the permanent media belt are guided through paths which diverge after leaving the filter tank and are recirculated through separate routes. The permanent media belt is circulated down around the outside of the tank and across the bottom thereof, returning by ascending the outside of the opposite side of the tank for reentry to the tank interior. Solids may be dumped as each segment of the media belt descends after being indexed to exit the tank, and spray jet cleaning is carried out as the media belt passes beneath the tank.

The chain conveyor loops are guided in a divergent return path extending across the top of the tank for reentry at the opposite side.

Disposable media may be fed off a feed roll, entering the entry space at the point the permanent media belt and conveyor chain loops converge together, at the entrance side of the tank.

The borders of the permanent media belt are prefera-

bly impregnated as with a liquid plastic to improve sealing and resistance to wear.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a diagrammatic longitudinal ^{section} representation of a filter apparatus according to the present invention.

Figure 2 is a transverse sectional view of the filter apparatus shown in Figure 1.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

In the following detailed description, certain specific terminology will be employed for the sake of clarity and a particular embodiment described in accordance with the requirements of 35 USC 112, but it is to be understood that the same is not intended to be limiting and should not be so construed inasmuch as the invention is capable of taking many forms and variations within the scope of the appended claims.

Referring to Figures 1 and 2, a filter apparatus 10 is depicted, which includes an open tank 12 adapted to receive liquid to be filtered from a utilizing system (not shown), normally operating with a controlled liquid level 14 by means of suitable valving and controls well known to ~~those~~ ^{those} skilled in the art.

The particular configuration of tank shown includes a vertical rear wall 16 connected via a ^{rounded} ~~radius~~ corner to an upwardly sloping bottom 18. A vacuum or clean liquid box 20 is mounted beneath the tank bottom 18 with a perforate bottom section 22 allowing an outflow of liquid from the tank interior 24 into a collection chamber defined by the clean liquid box 20 induced by a pressure differential created by operation of a pump P having an inlet connected to the clean liquid box 20.

The inclined tank bottom 18 terminates at the height of the horizontal top edge 26 of the pair of side walls

28, together defining the confined volume of the interior 22 of the tank 12.

Each sidewall 28 extends beyond the upper end of the tank bottom 18 to create a mounting and receiving structure for a chain conveyor indexing drive assembly 30. Such drive assembly can include a motor 32 and belt or chain rotating a main sprocket 34, in turn driving drive sprockets 36 with a chain 38 to periodically enable an incremental advance of the chain conveyor loops 40A, 40B to ~~bring~~ ^{bring} a fresh segment of filter media belt ^a over the perforate section 22. Suitable indexing drive (and flow valving controls) are well known to those skilled in the art, and are therefore not here described.

A pair of endless conveyor chain loops 40A, 40B (Figure 2) are guided for circulation around the interior 24 of the tank 12, extending down the rear wall 16, around ^{up} the sprockets ⁴⁰ 44 both driven by main drive sprocket 36, and return across the upper region of the tank interior 24 to second guide sprockets 46.

An endless or continuous permanent filter media belt loop 48 is also provided, having one segment 50 which enters the tank interior 24 by descending the rear end-wall 16, beneath the chain conveyor loops 40A, 40B.

The permanent media belt ~~50~~ must be porous to enable filtration, and may be constructed of woven synthetic or natural fibers forming a fabric of suitable weave tightness for the particular filtering application, as well known to those skilled in the art.

While a pronounced separation is indicated in Figure 1, it should be understood that this is for clarity of illustration only, and that the ^{rear} segment 50 ^{of the permanent media belt} would be against the endwall 16 and that chain loops 40A, 40B would be immediately above, with the intermediate disposable media 52 filter media optionally sandwiched between, as described further below.

The permanent ^{media} belt ~~50~~ ^{loop 48} extends around the guide

sprocket 42 and up the tank bottom 18, over the perforate section 22, to the end of the tank bottom 18. At this point, the permanent media belt 50 takes a divergent path from that of the conveyor chain loops 40A, 40B, passing down over a guide roller 54 located beneath the bottom 18 and rearwardly to a scraper edge 56 affixed to the entry side edge of a wash liquid receiving through 58. Accumulated solids are dumped as the surface is inverted and scraped off the permanent media belt ^{100P 48} by the scraper edge 56, collected as by a ^{collection} conveyor 60 positioned below. 10

A jet spray manifold pipe 62 is mounted in the collection trough extending across the width of the permanent media belt ^{100P 48} 50 to provide washing of the belt by reverse jets directed at the backside. The wash liquid is collected and may be returned to the tank 24 for filtration.

A pair of guide rollers 64, 66 insures that the permanent media belt ^{100P 48} 50 is looped down into the collection trough 58 for confinement of the wash liquid during the jet wash process. 20

The permanent media belt ^{100P 48} 50 then passes beneath the tank 12 and clean liquid box 20, passing around guide roller 68, up the outside of rear wall 16 to a guide roller 70 at the top of the rear wall 16 for reentry into the tank 12.

If a disposable media is not employed, indexing advance of the ~~filter~~ ^{permanent media} belt ^{100P 48} 50 is produced by direct frictional engagement of the chain conveyor loops 40A, 40B lying atop the permanent media belt ^{100P 48} 50 as they ascend the tank bottom 18. Flights 22 connect the loops 40A, 40B, extending across the width of the media belt 50 which serve to carry the weight of the solid material accumulating atop the media belt ^{100P 48} 50 so that frictional advance of the filter media belt ^{100P 48} 50 is easily enabled. 33 34

The divergent routing of the chain conveyor loops 40A, 40B and the permanent media belt ^{100P 48} 50 after leaving

the tank 12 allows a disposable media belt 52 to be inserted into the convergent space between the ^{permanent} media belt 50 and conveyor loops 40A, 40B at the point of entry at the rear wall 16 and advanced along with the permanent media belt 50, so as to lie along belt 50, as indexing advance atop the tank bottom 18 proceeds. In this instance, the conveyor loops 40A, 40B exert a frictional force on the disposable media 52 and the disposable media 52 exerts a frictional force ^{on} the permanent media belt 50, so as to be advanced together when indexing occurs.

The disposable media 52 passes out of the tank 12 at the end of the bottom 18, where it may be collected for disposal.

Figure 2 shows further details, in which the upper segments of the chain conveyor loops 40A, 40B passing back over the liquid level 14 are supported on tracks 74 welded to the inside of each tank side wall 28.

The various filter belt segments are shown separated and of exaggerated thickness for clarity of illustration, as it should be understood that the lower segments of the chain conveyor loops 40A, 40B, the disposable media belt 52, and the permanent media belt 50, lie directly atop each other.

The edges 76 of the permanent media belt 52 are preferably coated, as by a hot press impregnation with a urethane plastic. This will improve sealing and wear resistance.

Thus, a simple configuration of the permanent ^{media} belt 50 is achieved which is easily installed and removed, and is able to easily be scraped and cleaned. The return segments of the chain conveyor loops 40A, 40B are accessible for scraping and access to the tank interior is not impeded.

A disposable media is easily utilized as an option.